

The Dominican Second Guess

Senators Flay Fulbright For Policy Attack

The Latin American Times Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—The expected controversy over Sen. J. William Fulbright's criticism of the U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic exploded in the capital today with Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.) leading the way.

His condemnation of the Senate foreign relations committee chairman's remarks was supported, by Senate Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen and Democratic Sen. George A. Smathers. Sen. Wayne Morse supported Fulbright.

Dodd accused Fulbright of letting a "tolerance to communism" blind him to the dangers of communism.

"Somehow, it seems to me that he has shut out of his mind all facts which failed to harmonize with the preconceived thesis that the rebels (Dominican) were right and the administration (U.S.) was wrong," Dodd asserted.

The Senator, an outspoken supporter of the intervention, clashed with Fulbright over the findings of a committee inquiry into the Dominican crisis about two weeks ago.

Agrees On Two Points

Dodd said he agreed with two assumptions in Fulbright's speech. They were that communism cannot be effectively opposed by siding with the landowners, oligarchs and dictatorial tyrants and that the best hope lies with the parties of the democratic left in many

Latin American nations.

Otherwise, he said he must object to Fulbright's point of view "on practically every other aspect of his statement."

Meanwhile, Sen. Morse (D-Ore.) supported Fulbright's position "100 per cent."

Morse, the chairman of the Latin American sub-committee, said the Alliance for Progress' "intention to change the status quo in Latin America" is not understood by the Defense Department and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Would-be military dictators whispering that "communists are about to get us are using the American military to stay in power," Morse said.

Dodd Takes Exception

In a joint interview, Smathers and Dirksen joined Dodd in disagreeing with Fulbright's interpretation of the crisis. They said he attended the meeting in which President Johnson decided to send troops.

"The consensus of the meeting was that we couldn't risk having another Cuba," Smathers said. "Nobody was in disagreement with the plan to send troops."

Dodd took sharp exception

to Fulbright's thesis that the communist influence was exaggerated and that the protection of American lives was only a pretext. To stress the lack of authenticity to those remarks, Dodd listed the following details:

ONE — "It was known that many communists had secretly returned to Santo Domingo from exile in late 1964 and early 1965 after training in subversion in Cuba and other communist countries.

TWO — "There was solid information about the Dominican Popular Movement (MPD), which consisted of some 500 hard core members, which follows the Chinese communist line, and which was active on the rebel side.

THREE — "There was also solid information about the Dominican Popular Socialist Party (PSPD), another underground organization of 700-1000 members which follows the Moscow line and which also was active in promoting the revolt. This party, I want to point out to Senators, recently changed its name to Dominican Communist Party (PCD).

FOUR — "Finally, there was solid information about another communist movement. The 14th of June Popular Movement. Many of whose members and leaders are Castro-trained communists and which was in the forefront of the rebel movement.

FIVE — "It has been established from many sources that members of the three Communist Parties took the lead in passing out arms to civilians, including 1,500 hardcore communists. Moving with precision, they were quick to organize street demonstrations, seize newspaper plants, take control of rebel propaganda, organize para-military units, establish commando units and command posts, and to place themselves in positions of political control.

SIX — "It is a matter of record that clearly pro-communist speeches were made

over Santo Domingo TV on April 25.

SEVEN — "There is also proof that important communist leaders were attending political meetings at the National Palace with Molina Urena, the rebel provisional president, during the early days of the conflict.

EIGHT — "It is also a matter of record that among the rebel leaders such experienced revolutionaries as Antonio Isa Conde who was trained in Cuba in 1963; Daniel Ozuna Hernandez, a leader in the 1963 invasion from Cuba; and Jose Cuello Hernandez, who trained in Cuba in 1963.

"Since the early days of the fighting, there have been in increasing indications of communist activity and communist control in rebel sectors.

NINE — "The rebel newspaper Patria, by its tone and content, has been an unmistakable communist orientation.

TEN — "The three Communist Parties to which I have referred, the MPD, the PCD, and the 14th of June Popular Movement, established military commands, each controlling specified areas within the rebel zone.

ELEVEN — "Juan Duondry, a leader of the Dominican Communist Party, who worked for Radio Havana, in 1962, and who has traveled widely in communist countries, on Aug. 17 declared his group would oppose an OAS type negotiated settlement. Instead, he said, his group would continue on the course of armed intervention.

TWELVE — "The 14th of June Movement issued an open declaration in of violent action and against any provisional government. This moment, in the past two months, has also been very active in enlisting new members, in conducting communist indoctrination courses, and in giving guerrilla war training to hundreds of young people."